The Canadian Nurse

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THE NURSING SISTER IN THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

About three years ago a very important addition was made to the militia of Canada, when there were added to the establishment of the militia a certain number of nursing sisters. The Canadian nurses who had gone to South Africa had in every way upheld the honor and credit of the militia, and it was felt right that they should be recognized as part of that organization, and a regulation was established whereby nursing sisters became part of the medical corps of the militia.

The establishment authorized was twenty-five, and they were given the relative rank of lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps, with the pay of two dollars and twenty-five cents a day, and allowances of that rank. This pay was of course to be only for those days that the sisters were actually employed. When the Dominion Government assumed charge of the large garrison at Halifax, with its military hospital of one hundred and twenty beds, the want of female nursing was at once felt, and two nursing sisters were added to the establishment of the Permanent Army Medical Corps. Miss Georgina Pope, Royal Red Cross, and Miss B. Macdonald were appointed to the positions. Both these ladies had served with distinction in South Africa.

If it ever should unfortunately happen that Canada was involved in a war, or if at any time the services of the Canadian forces were needed for the defence of the Empire, nursing sisters would form an important part of these forces. Preference for employment would of course be given to those already holding commissions in the Army Medical Corps. The importance of skilled nursing even in the advanced hospitals on the field is now recognized more strongly than ever from the experience in South Africa, and it is of the utmost importance that preparations should be made during the time of peace for what might occur during the time of war.

G. C. JONES,
Lt.-Col. D.G.M.S.

THE HEAD NURSE AND HER PATIENTS.

In the relation of the head nurse to the patients, there is afforded ample scope for the practice of many of the highest womanly virtues. Not only will her attitude toward them have a decided bearing on the comfort of the sick, but her example and influence on the pupil nurses will be far-reaching in its effects. To the patients, and to the general public, the head nurse stands in the relation of hostess, and from her will be expected the same courtesy, the same thought for the comfort of her household, as would be given by a lady to a guest in her private home. In the manner of receiving patients, there is room for improvement in many hospitals. Head nurses can help much by rightly impressing patients and their friends at the very beginning of their hospital experience; by showing them in numberless indefinable ways, that the institution is a place in which the Golden Rule is practised; by teaching the nurses of whom they are in command, to give special attention to the latest arrival, the bewildered, depressed stranger in their midst. Too often, the entrance of a patient is a most mechanical performance, To the nurse, she is one more individual in the never-ending procession passing through the halls of pain, one more patient to write orders for, one more on the diet-list, one more bed filled or one more room occupied, that is all. To the patients it is one of the momentous experiences of life, an experience dreaded, protested against as long as protests availed. Preceding the coming to the hospital has been, probably, the parting from friends, visions of dreadful possibilities, the shrinking from committing themselves to strange hands. But to the nurses, she is simply "a case," qualified in some instances by the word "accident" or "fever," or by the name of the attending physician as "Dr. A.'s new case" "or Dr. B.'s operative case." But whatever the qualifying term used the patient is a "case," his individuality, or his state of mind at that time, apparently being of very little consequence.

A few sympathetic reassuring words would mean more at that particular moment perhaps, than at any other time in his life, but, if the head nurse is too busy to speak them, if she has not trained her nurses to think of them, they will not be spoken. It is not enough that she teach nurses, that the clothing of a new patient must be listed and put away, that his temperature must be taken and a bath given at the earliest opportunity; she ought to remember to put herself in the stranger's place, to teach her nurses that to allay the unspoken questionings and fears is as important as the mechanical work to be performed for the patient, and can be done quite naturally in connection with it. To tell a patient at the trying period of entrance, for instance, that nearly everybody who comes here gets well, that everyone will do everything possible to

ensure a good recovery, that he will like the hospital when he gets over the strange feeling, may mean the difference between peace of mind and mental distress. The neglect of such details, does not always mean an absence of kindly feeling, but rather a thoughtlessness on the part of the head nurse that is deplorable. The very existence of the hospital, reflects the desire of its founders and supporters and trustees, to minister to human distress and bring comfort to the sick. It remains for the head nurse to interpret in the truest manner possible, the real spirit of the institution. To neglect it, is to show clearly that she has a very imperfect understanding of the patients and their human needs.

It is needless to say that a firm, kind manner, a quiet dignity must be maintained in all the intercourse with the patients. There is a tendency on the part of some pupil nurses who are by nature more talkative than others, to talk more than is desirable to patients, to "visit" with them, and neglect other important and pressing duties. This tendency needs to be carefully watched and checked wherever manifested. A bright, cheerful, tactful, happy manner with patients is greatly to be desired in all nurses, but, there is a danger always present, of thoughtless nurses neglecting to notice the border line between cheerfulness and familiarity, or mistaking when their duty to one patient ends and their duty to another begins. One of the common failings of pupil nurses, is to neglect answering a call from one patient because they happen to be busy with another. There are perhaps, few things, which are more frequently complained of in hospitals, than the neglect to answer bells, and nurses in general are only too prone to excuse themselves on plea of being "busy." An important part of their training ought to be the development of their ability to attend properly to the wants of a number of patients and keep all satisfied, to be busy with one and not neglect the other. There are nurses, hosts of them, who will be a success if given one patient, and a failure, or nearly so, if given two or three. Much, however, can be done by training in developing ability along this line, a line on which the good reputation of a hospital frequently suffers. Who is there, that is not familiar with the time-worn complaint of the patient who rang his bell for a half hour, more or less, for a drink of water and then had to go without it. That very circumstance, trivial as it may seem to the nurse, weighs powerfully against the patient's friend coming to the hospital when a need arises.

Apart entirely from the discharge of the professional duties, or the treatments for individual patients, abundant opportunity is afforded for the head nurse to touch helpfully, the inner lives of the patients. It may safely be inferred, that many an adult comes to the hospital bringing with him, in addition to the physical disease, a burden of anxiety which may often be lightened by tactful management. A head nurse who knows how to listen helpfully to the recital of the troubles of her patients, has gone a long way to-

ward gaining the confidence, without which no head nurse can do the best for a patient. While many sick people make heavy demands on a nurse's stock of patience, the same is true, and perhaps in a greater degree of the patient's friends. With them, as with the patient, much may be gained by establishing proper relations at the beginning, and by a little tactful attention at the right time gaining their confidence. From them, valuable information bearing on the patient's condition or peculiar tastes, may be secured. If the head nurse can succeed in getting a patient's friends to come to her with any complaint or grievance, instead of carrying the tales of trouble to the office, or pouring them into the physician's ear, or recounting them to friends outside, she has earned the gratitude of several people. This she will rarely succeed in doing, unless she takes pains on the entrance of a patient, to impress the friends with her genuine interest in, and sympathy for the subject of their particular solicitude. If the neglect complained of is real, the patient's friends should be assured that all possible precautions against its recurrence will be taken and that real neglect will not be tolerated. If explanations are to be made, the head nurse is the person to make them. In nine cases out of ten, a tactful head nurse can adjust the patient's difficulties better than any other person, since she is in immediate command of the situation, and it is presumed thoroughly understands it. To remove all ground of complaint and keep things running smoothly, with easily ruffled, petted, or unreasonable people, calls for a fine display of tact and resourcefulness.

There is another point in dealing with a patient's friends that needs to be handled sensibly, sympathetically and carefully,—a point in which much will depend on the nurse's judgment. To say that a disease is to have a fatal termination, that the end is rapidly approaching, and that the patient's friends should be notified, may not be her sole responsibility, but it is one which she must share. She is the person who will perhaps be the first to notice alarming symptoms, and while the raising of unnecessary alarm should be guarded against, it is infinitely better to summon the friends unnecessarily, than to have the end come without having notified them that it was expected. This will happen in the best regulated hospitals sometimes. Sudden changes will come that are as much a surprise to the people in the hospital as to the friends outside; but no failure of the hospital is criticized more than the neglect of this one point of duty. It is one of the hardest things to forgive and will rarely be forgotten if it is forgiven. It will be told and re-told in an attempt to prejudice others against the hospital long after the patient's name is forgotten in the institution.

Another delicate matter with which head nurses will often have to deal, is the incompatibilities of disposition which arise between patients and nurses. When a patient takes a strong dislike to a nurse, it is as a rule, no use to reason with him. Some adjust-

ment must be made. It may seem an injustice to the nurse to remove her when she is apparently honestly doing her duty, and trying to satisfy, but in reality it is a greater injustice to keep her in charge of a patient, who, because of his dislike, will certainly misrepresent her, and if he is in a ward, will incite others to complain. Incompatibilities of temper and disposition occur very frequently even with people in health, and with individuals who have much to divert their attention. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that they frequently occur with the sick, with whom mistaken magnitudes are very common. It is never a good plan to argue with the patient who has taken a dislike to a nurse or who frequently complains of her, or to try to convince him that his grievances are imaginary. Then he will be certain that he has at least one real grievance, and that the head nurse has no sympathy with him. Let him understand that it is taken for granted that there has been ground for complaint, that the matter will be looked into and corrected. There are ungrateful, unappreciative people, and will be till the end of time, people who would try the patience of an angel. There will be nurses, while hospitals last, who will give cause for complaint wherever they may be placed, while at the same time they may commit no flagrant misdemeanors, and may do fairly well with some patients. Many disagreeable patients ought to be firmly dealt with by the head nurse, and often the mere calling their attention to their unreasonable demands, or to their conduct, will work a happy change for all concerned.

In a general hospital where no distinctions are made because of creed or color, situations calling for a high degree of tact and good judgment will sometimes arise when the question of creed or color has to be met. No woman with strong racial prejudices, is well fitted for institutional life. A broad, general sympathy with the aims and objects of the institution, and with the entire class of patients for whom it was designed, is an important requisite in a head nurse.

The religious beliefs of patients are subjects with which no head nurse has a right to interfere, nor should any levity regarding the forms and ceremonies used by any sect, be permitted among nurses. Complications regarding diets prescribed or forbidden by certain sects will occur, and must be met with a broad sympathy and tolerance. Few things will arouse more gratitude on the part of a patient than a practical expression of sympathy with his religious beliefs, when he knew the nurse was not of same belief. It is undoubtedly trying to have a patient's breakfast postponed till a certain rite has been administered, it is trying to admit clergymen at unseemly hours when perhaps the morning sweeping is in progress, or treatments of various kinds are going on. But we are not in the business merely to please ourselves, and when such things do occur, they must be met with courtesy and patience and ready assistance. Such occasions to a patient in a hospital mean more than we can readily realize.

The daily life in a hospital affords unexcelled opportunities for the study of character. If it be true that "the proper study of mankind is man," then the head nurse has certainly a splendid opportunity to engage in proper study.

CHARLOTTE A. AIKENS.

JUST A LITTLE BIT ABOUT PERSIA.

In leaving home for hospital work in a country as far away as Persia it seems natural to dwell on what one is leaving behind, the rest seems so uncertain; every nurse knows the charm of hospital life, where one has everything to help her in the battle with disease and the routine is a pleasure, but where no two days are ever alike, excepting that they are filled with possibilities. But when you leave the spot where you have been anchored for some years, and turn your face towards a work some three months' journey away, you would perhaps, as I did, begin to put together an imaginary building, filling in little details, as you advanced on the journey, till you had a distinct picture of a something, but oh, how unlike the reality.

We left England on the fourteenth of February, 1901, and crossed to Marseilles. From there we sailed through the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, spending one never-to-be-forgotten day at Constantinople, and touching many other places before reaching Batoum, then across country to Baku, and a few days on the Caspian, and we were landed at Peri Bazaar. With a very curious feeling we realized that we were on Persian soil, and really amongst the people that we had come out to help. How they stared, and how they jabbered, at least it seemed so to us, However our travelling servants had met us and we were soon on our way, first by boat and then by carriage to Resht, but I had almost forgotten, first of all we had our breakfast, for it was early. They brought us into a most beautiful orange grove, and we sat under the trees. Our breakfast consisted of native bread, which we, who were new, could hardly eat, but over which my friend, who had been ten years in the country exclaimed joyfully. It really is very like a large, rather thick pancake. With it we had eggs, and coarse salt, and tea, mostly sugar, and with no milk, but of course the oranges helped.

Then came our three days' drive to Teheran, when we just had an hour to rest each time they changed the horses, and we slept (?) and ate in the carriages. Two weeks later we were driven in to Isfahan, and we realized with thankful hearts that we were "at home" Unless one has travelled in Persia, and slept night by night in caravanserais, with donkeys, mules and camels, camping just outside your open door, it would be impossible to thoroughly appreciate the first night in a comfortable room, the luxury of being able

to go to sleep without the feeling that you must be up early to pack again for the road, to say nothing of the joy of cleanliness. Still after all the journey out was nothing to the journey home, with its long four and a half weeks' of caravaning, or riding day by day on mules.

I have wandered on and on about the journey so that I am afraid there will be little space for hospital life, but it would take many pages to tell of the medical work in Persia. When I first went out both the men's and the women's hospitals were in Julfa among the Armenians, and three miles away from Isfahan. Ours, (the men's) was a curious old building, very unsuitable and much too small for the work, but for years there had been splendid work done in it, and many a happy day has been spent in that old building by us all, and better still many a patient has found Jesus Christ there. Once for some weeks we had about fifty patients lying on the floor, for the work grew rapidly and we were thankful that the way seemed open at the same time for us to build hospitals in Isfahan, where we always wanted to be, and now we can take in one hundred patients and the "women's" sixty, and we find the work very much easier; indeed we are so proud of our new buildings, that we often wish that our home friends could visit us. Many things would surprise them, and perhaps some day I may tell you something about "our patients." One great difference is that instead of having nurses, we have to train the men and boys, Armenians and Persians, to do the work. Some of them are splendid and we appreciate their patience with some of the awful cases, which one never sees at home. Ours is a Church Missionary Society Hospital, and I can only say that from my experience in Persia, I can hardly imagine a happier life than that of a medical missionary.

HENRIETTA MCKIM.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

It is an old saying that there are two sides to a story, and so in the matter of registration for nurses there are also two sides,—those who are benefited being on one side and those who are adversely affected on the other.

1.—*Those who are benefited.*—The public, the doctor and the nurse in the order in which the proportion of benefit is conferred. The public has a guarantee that the nurse employed, if she is registered, has taken a course in a reputable hospital and has passed a standard examination. This is not a guarantee that the nurse has all the virtues which are supposed to make up the perfect nurse any more than that every doctor who receives the license to practice, is a first-class doctor, or that every lawyer who graduates is a Supreme Court judge in the making. But in each case the public has the guarantee that a certain amount of theory and practice has

been received. There need then be no more tales of women posing as nurses in the sick room with the lives of the patients in their hands, but no other characteristic of the nurse than the uniform, which so often deceives the patient's friends, until it is too late to save a precious life.

As for the doctor, the same argument holds good. When he gives his orders he knows that if he is employing a registered nurse he may expect his order to be carried out, and if she is negligent or unfit for her work he can have recourse to the law.

The nurse, especially the graduate from the large, influential school, or the one who already has a large practice, has the least to gain personally, except in so far as she is interested in the welfare of the profession. The nurse from the smaller hospital will have a higher standing as the question asked concerning her will be, "Is she a registered nurse?" rather than, "Where did she graduate?" The nurse from the special hospital will benefit in that her school in order to register will have to guarantee a certain standard of training or make such arrangements with other schools that the graduates may have the requisite amount of training.

2.—*Those Who Will be Adversely Affected.*—The small or special hospital which cannot come up to the standard will suffer as it will be unable to get the nurses upon whom it depends for its existence, and to whom it owes an immense debt. However, registration will be a blessing in disguise to it, if it is impelled to raise its standard, as its credit in the neighborhood will be much increased

The nurse who calls herself a trained nurse falsely will feel herself injured, but if she will be content to nurse under her own colors, no one will prevent her. Let her remember that honesty is the best policy.

The Correspondence Schools and the hospitals giving a short term of training will, however, suffer, as their graduates find they cannot compete with other nurses. This will affect these schools financially, and so we find them ready in some of the States of the Union to fight the nurses' registration bills, even if many thousands of dollars are required for the contest.

"The greatest good to the greatest number" being a rule in economics, how shall we answer this question of registration for nurses? Can there be any doubt? LUCY BOWERMAN.

As sunshine brings out the flowers and ripens the fruit, so does cheerfulness—the feeling of freedom and life—develop in us all the seeds of good, all that is best within us. Cheerfulness is a duty we owe to others. There is an old tradition that a cup of gold is to be found wherever a rainbow touches the earth, and there are some people whose smile, the sound of whose voice, whose very presence seems like a ray of sunshine to turn everything into gold. —Sir J. Lubbock.

MATERIA MEDICA FOR NURSES.

We are sometimes told that the higher education of the nurse will not tend to make her more efficient in her chosen work, but will produce an anomalous something which is neither doctor or nurse. It rests with each one of us to show the doubter that there is no need for fear. No well trained nurse will step out of her own sphere into that of the physician, no matter how high she may climb on the stair of knowledge. She will see, like Emerson, that there are "stairs above her, many a one which stretch upward and out of sight." No fear of her thinking that because she knows something about drugs and their action that she is therefore fitted to prescribe. She knows full well that her work is the administration of the medicine, not the prescribing of it. And yet if she is to be an efficient helper to the physician and co-operate intelligently with him, it is very necessary that she should know what she is giving and what results to watch for. To quote Miss Dock, "she should learn to read prescriptions, and recognize the most important ingredient or ingredients contained therein, and ascertain by arithmetical process the exact amount of such ingredient contained in each dose." She must also take into consideration idiosyncrasy, the cumulative action of certain drugs, toleration, custom and habit. Of course the doctor has already reckoned with all of these, but in his absence he depends on his lieutenant, to note and report symptoms arising from any or all of these conditions. The very best training in this, as in other branches of her work, is not too much to ask of the woman who undertakes the care of the sick.

What is written of the history of medicine, covers a period of between three and four thousand years. The nineteenth century has been an era of wonderful progress in every branch of medical science, but we must remember that the years which went before were years of preparation, when a few earnest students struggled for light amidst dense ignorance and appalling superstition. The ancient Egyptians were famous for their pathological knowledge, as witness their science in embalming, which must have embraced a wide knowledge of antiseptics as well as anatomy. Dr. Stafford in his "History of Medicine" tells us that it was in Hindustan that the sister science of chemistry had its birth. Certainly the medicinal use of iron, arsenic, mercury and antimony among the Hindoos, dates from a very early period. We are told that they also prescribed gold, silver, even diamonds and pearls, for internal use, which must have been rather expensive for the patient.

The story of how the Cinchona tree, from which we get quinine, got its name, is interesting. The Countess of Cinchon wife of the Governor of Peru, was ill with a fever. Day after day, week after week, found her still a sufferer. We know nothing of her physicians, but are morally certain she labored under the disadvantage of having no trained nurse to minister to her, no R. G. N. to stay

her soul upon. In spite of these drawbacks, however, relief came. One of the Court officials, hearing of her illness, came to see her, bringing with him a decoction of the bark of a tree found on the slopes of the Andes, the medicinal properties of which had long been known to the Indian of South America. This produced a cure, and thus was introduced to the civilized world the Cinchona tree, ever since known by the Latinized name of this Spanish lady. It is a pleasant thought that the underlying principle of all the progress of medical science has been a desire to help suffering humanity. To quote again from Dr. Stafford's book: "Whether it be Susruta in sunlit Hindustan, treating a child for the venom of a serpent, Machaon on the field of Troy, binding poppy leaves on the brow of a wounded hero, or Harvey before the College of Physicians at London, explaining the circulation of the blood for the first time, or the brilliant surgeon of to-day, standing in the crowded hospital theatre in the midst of an operation, where life and death lie closely touching opposite sides of his shining knife." We find the same desire to relieve pain, the same spirit of compassion. The fact that so many of these men have died in poverty, after having made discoveries that will benefit mankind till the end of time, shows how little they profited from a worldly standpoint therefrom.

So much has been written to nurses on all branches of their work that there seems to be nothing left to say on the subject of giving medicines. The most exquisite cleanliness in the matter of the utensils used for this purpose, brightly polished glasses, a pretty d'oyley on the tray, a bit of ice to take after a specially disagreeable dose, are a few of the details which will suggest themselves to the resourceful nurse. After a period of comparative disuse we find castor oil being prescribed by many physicians, and especially by obstetricians. Most of us were taught to give it in whiskey. But whiskey is objectionable to so many patients that we find it a good plan to give it in half a glass of ice-water, pouring the oil gently into the centre, where it remains in a mass. Of course, it can be given in capsules, but most patients find them hard to swallow. Large powders, or those with a disagreeable taste, are usually now given in cachets of rice paper. The problem of giving medicines in pill form or as tablets or in capsules, to delirious patients is one which must have met most of the nurses present, the difficulties of which are not realized by many physicians. The writer well remembers her experience with one such patient, who was ordered pills containing calcium sulphide, one every hour. The pill was frequently found partly dissolved and giving forth a most vile odor, either in the patient's mouth or in the bed, some half hour after it had been given, and that in spite of the fact that from half a glass to a glass of water had been given after it.

We will pass now to the consideration of a few—and only a few—of the newer medicines which come into use in the past few years. Most of these are synthetic; that is, made by the chemical action of one drug on another, as, for instance, salicylic acid is

made by treating a solution of carbolic acid in caustic soda with carbonic acid. If, however, you find a prescription calling for salicylic acid (natural) you will know it is the preparation made from wintergreen berries and not the synthetically prepared drug that is required. The natural salicylic acid has not been very long in use, but is supposed to be more effectual than the other.

Among the hypnotics we find *Chloretone*, made by the action of caustic potash on chloroform and acetone. Dose gr. v. to xx.; also given as an anti-emetic. (This is a preparation of chloral).

Methylal, derived from alcohol, produces a sound sleep, but of short duration; given in cases of insanity and delirium tremens. Dose m. v., repeated once or twice.

Somnal is a combination of chloral, alcohol and urethan. Has proved very satisfactory as a hypnotic. Dose m. xv-xxx.

Veronal is a very efficient hypnotic. It is especially effective in neurotics. Its influence in some cases of hysteria is wonderful. Best given in hot milk. Dose gr. ix.-viii.

Urethan, made from carbonic acid and ethylic ether. Not certain in its action and not very much in favor as a hypnotic. Dose, grs. x.-lx.

Pyramidon is prepared from anti-pyrine. Its effects are said to be more lasting than those of anti-pyrine, as well as milder. Dose, gr. iii. to x.

Ferropyrine, *Icthalbin*, *Triferrin*, *Iodoformogen* and *Diuretin* are German preparations from the Laboratory of Knoll & Co., at Ludwigshafen, and are being used to a considerable extent here.

Ferropyrine is a haemostatic, and is used in haemorrhages from the nose, throat, stomach, alveoli of the teeth, etc. Used in a twenty per cent. solution or as a dusting powder.

Icthalbin—Used as an intestinal disinfectant in tuberculosis, enteritis and in skin diseases.

Triferrin—A preparation of iron and phosphorus.

Iodoformogen is, as its name implies, a preparation of iodoform, but is said to be odorless. Has proved of special value in treating various kinds of ulcers.

Apiol is a new remedy, derived from garden parsley. Useful as an emmenogogue.

In *Ergoapiol*—We have it combining with ergot.

Aspirin is a salicylic compound, and is used in lumbago and pleurodynia.

Tussol, derived from anti-pyrine. Used in whooping cough.

Tropococain, an alkaloid from a variety of cocoa, is a local anaesthetic.

Scopolamine, as we are told in a late issue of CANADIAN NURSE, has been used in conjunction with morphine, hypodermically, before operations, with somewhat doubtful results.

Salophen is a specific in cases of influenza, headache and acute rheumatism. Dose, gr. xv.

JULIA STEWART.

THE MARIA LOUISA ROBERTSON HOME FOR NURSES.

The opening of this beautiful Home, a description of which appeared in our last number, took place on Tuesday, February 5th, 1907, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a reception being given, at which were present the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Clarke, the Speaker of the Ontario Legislature and Mrs. St. John, Mrs. W. J. Hanna, Professor Goldwin Smith and Mrs. Smith, Messrs. John Ross Robertson, Geo. A. Cox, Charles Cockshutt and John Flett, trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Miss Brent, Lady Superintendent, and a number of superintendents from other hospitals; Dr. Reeve, Mr. Irving Cameron, and many other members of the medical profession, friends of the Hospital and the general public. The ceremonies were simple and impressive.

Mr. John Ross Robertson, in his opening address, after briefly narrating the steps that led to the building of the Residence, said: "Turning the matter over in my mind I decided that the best way out of the difficulty was to offer this building as a free gift, and as a memorial of her who was with me in the beginning of my Hospital work, nearly thirty years ago.

"Let me say that if ever there was a long-felt want it has been a residence of this kind.

"I have heard it suggested that the housing of our nurses has been overdone, that their surroundings in their new residence are not in keeping with the simple life, which everybody talks about, and nobody enjoys.

"The nurses in their long days and longer nights of duty, in their hours of study and attendance at bedsides, follow the simple life—the simple life of hard work and duty that leads along the path of help and mercy.

"The demands upon these young women in their work are inflexible, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, are not to be changed.

"We can do nothing to shorten the daily round or lighten the task of these young women.

"They come to us from good homes, and give three years of their young lives without recompense or material reward, to help this Hospital in its ministry of mercy to the children of poverty and pain.

"I say that the Hospital can do nothing to reduce the labors of these nurses, but this building represents an effort to do something to increase their comforts.

"The best that can be done is none too good for these nurses. There is no nobler type of womankind even in this land of noble women.

"I know that the Hospital will get its reward for what has been done under this roof to surround the students of our School of

Nursing with healthful and sanitary conditions of life that will build up their strength and send them away from the Hospital in health as good, or even better, than the health which was one of their qualifications when they entered our service."

The legal formalities were then despatched, the seal of the Hospital was attached to the deed of gift, and Dr. Goldwin Smith at Mr. Robertson's request declared the building open, in the following words:

"I have the honor and pleasure of declaring this building open, with God's blessing on the purpose for which it is intended.

"I must say a few words in hearty congratulation on the opening of this noble mansion, which has been erected through the beneficence of my good friend, and also to those who will here carry out their benevolent mission of ministering angels to the sick and suffering in an age when all is not so pure and beneficent.

"For the money we accumulate we are accountable to God and our own souls.

"Too much money is wasted, culpably wasted. Many have wasted their money in sensual pleasure, to the disgrace of those who so abuse it.

"Wealth has also been made by the most honorable means, such as the establishment of an independent and honorable journal in this city, and none has been more nobly used than that of my friend."

The following address, beautifully illuminated, was then presented to Mr. Robertson by Miss Nichols on behalf of the nurses.

"The nurses of the Training Home of the Hospital for Sick Children wish to convey to you on this memorable occasion an expression of their unbounded gratitude and appreciation for the princely gift of this Nurses' Residence, with its uniquely complete and luxurious appointments. They feel that it is not only the nurses of this school who will be benefited by your generosity, but that sooner or later the nurses of the world will feel the impulse of your munificent gift."

Mr. Robertson having made a brief and suitable reply, a basket of flowers was presented to Mrs. Robertson by Miss Ross, also a bouquet of roses to Miss Brent by Miss McClure and a bunch of Richmond roses to Mr. Robertson by Miss Josephine Hamilton, the first graduate of the H. S. C., on behalf of the Alumnæ.

The guests then dispersed to inspect the building, every part of which was found perfect, and afterwards partook of refreshments in the dining-room, where the graduates and under-graduates were most kind in waiting upon them.

The festivities concluded with a dance for the nurses which was held at the Home on the evening of the next day, and was very successful and enjoyable.

MISS GEORGIE HALES, a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., leaves early in February to open the Lady Minto Hospital in Melfort, Sask. This hospital will accommodate fifteen patients and employ two Victorian Order nurses.

THE Lady Minto Hospital at New Liskeard will also open in the spring. This is a twenty-thousand-dollar building, with accommodation for thirty-five patients. Will employ at least three Victorian Order nurses and start a training school.

MISS GREENE, a graduate of the Sick Children's Hospital, and of the Victorian Order Home, Toronto, will take up the district work in London, Ont., the end of February. Miss Greene replaces Miss Selina McLean, who resigns.

DURING 1906 the hospital at North Bay cared for 118 typhoid cases, and the hospital at Regina for 53.

Extracts of letter received from Miss Mayou, dated December 30th, '06:

We did not get our Christmas letters until Friday, for the *Portia*, our fortnightly mail boat, which should have been here on Monday, was delayed by excess of freight, passengers and the ice. Before she could get in here she had to cut her way for a quarter of a mile through ice thirteen inches thick. It was strange to see her fast in the ice, surrounded by teams of barking, quarrelling dogs, harnessed to sleds, waiting for the freight to be lowered on on the ice for them to take away. The children of St. Anthony Harbour had their entertainment on Wednesday, 112 children and parents, to make 150 in all. We gave them a gramophone concert, then Father Christmas and a tree, each child, thanks to the generosity of kind friends in Canada, the United States and England, had a present, a bag of candy and a rock cake.

We had hoped to be able to furnish seventeen other trees to places within a radius of forty miles, thereby giving pleasure to

our 600 children, but, our stock of toys and presents being too limited some will have to be left out. The toys go first by dog-sled, and the clothing goes later, as Father Christmas is on his home trip, also drawn by dogs. Mr. Cushing, a volunteer expert electrician from Montreal, who is here for this winter, has a very good Victor gramophone, which adds very much to the entertainment.

I hope the Canadians will give generous support to the Harrington Hospital. I should like to make it a great centre, and might accomplish something if I stayed there for four years, as I should like to do. If I had a good supply of books and magazines I could start a lending library, books of adventure, travel, natural history, natural elementary science, biography, historical works, religious works, a few sermons, Sunday school library works, etc. I should like to be able to lend fifty at a time to neighboring settlements, to be kept for a specified time and then exchanged for another set. I should like to have sewing classes to start cutting out and making garments for both women and children, and if I could get someone having a good magic-lantern with representative slides, to devote one evening every two weeks to an illustrated lecture, they could learn so much, and their interests could be so broadened in that way. Do you know anyone in Ottawa or elsewhere who would help us with a magic-lantern, musical-box or gramophone, or all three, and who would give us presents for a tree for next Christmas? We are so isolated there and have such a short season of communication with the outside world, just from June to the beginning of October, that anything sent would have to be in Halifax by the end of August.

I have twenty-eight in my sewing class; some are getting on well. I am giving them, on Wednesday, a gramophone concert, a corn-popping; they have never seen corn popped, cocoa and cake; they are looking forward to it with great delight. The Government has lent Mr. Cushing two complete telegraphic outfits, so telegraphy has been added to the subjects taught. The classes are getting on well.

Some of the expressions used by the natives are most peculiar, and almost need an interpreter.

Fizzy bun (cake with raisins in).

The gown is broke (the nightgown is torn).

Tommy carried the milk and wasted he (spilled it).

A randy (a short ride in a komatik).

A cruise (a long ride on a komatik).

It is very difficult here to feed patients who ought to have liquid diet; they do not like, because unaccustomed to, any nice things, and crave as George, a poor lad with tuberculous peritonitis does, for "strong food and fizzy bun," meaning tea sweetened with molasses salt, pork and pickled beef or horse and brooze, which is hardtack boiled with melted pork fat over it, and they pine until they get it. Bovril, jelly, custard, milk you have to administer as medicine, and really force down.

The Guild of Saint Barnabas

"Je le pansay; Dieu le guarit." [I tended him; God healed him.]
—*Ambroise Paré.*

MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1907.

We have this month completed the ninth anniversary of the Montreal Branch of the G.S.B. Thanks to our chaplain, we have during the last year increased our number of services, adding a celebration of the Holy Communion once a month in each of the large hospitals, which overcomes the difficulties that some members find in keeping their rule of monthly Communion; and also an afternoon service.

The Canadian District held its fourth Council meeting on the 17th of this month.

As District Superior, I look forward to having branches all over Canada. I will gladly answer any letters addressed to me on the subject. It is important to remember, now we have become a district, that we are not a small independent community, but members of a large body, having its centre in England and spreading out its arms throughout the Colonies. I was in London last summer and able to go to the annual service on St. Barnabas Day. The Chaplain-General gave an "At Home" in the afternoon, and at 7 p.m. we had a beautiful service at St. Alban's, followed by supper and speeches in the Town Hall, Holborn. It made my heart throb to see about 350 nurses present, in varied uniforms of black, brown, grey or blue, with here and there a touch of scarlet, on the military cape of the army nurses, and to hear the Te Deum sung heartily by one and all. Naturally my thoughts went out to our Guild in Canada, and I tried to recall each name and face in our branch—here lies the strength of our Guild. The loneliest and most isolated of our members is not forgotten. She is with us in spirit, and we with her, united by a spiritual bond to Christ and to each other.

ANNIE STIKEMAN.

216 Drummond St., Montreal.

My Scallop-Shell of Quiet

GIVE me my scallop-shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to walk upon,
My scrip of joy, immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory, hope's true gage;
And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.

Blood must be my body's balmer;
No other balm will there be given;
Whilst my soul like quiet palmer
Travelleth toward the land of Heaven;
. . . . . .
My soul will be a-dry before,
But, after, it will thirst no more.

—Sir Walter Raleigh.

THE art of living may be displayed in many ways. It is to be summed up in these words: "Make the best of everything."—SMILES.

THE world would be brighter and better if our teachers would dwell on the Duty of Happiness as well as the Happiness of Duty, for we ought to be as cheerful as we can, if only because to be happy ourselves is a most effectual contribution to the happiness of others. Life must be measured by thought and action, and ought to be, bright, interesting, and happy.—SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

REMEMBER SUCH A ONE.—"If you know anyone whose lot it has been, by writing or by word of mouth, in some degree to help you thus to live, if he has told you what you knew about yourselves, or what you did not know, has read to you your thoughts and feelings, and comforted you by the very reading, has made you feel that there is a higher life than this daily one, and a brighter world than that you see, or encouraged you, or sobered you, or opened a way to the enquiring, or soothed the perplexed, if anything he has ever said or done has made you take interest in him or feel well-inclined towards him, remember such a one in time to come though you see him not, and pray for him that all things he may know God's will and at all times be ready to perform it."—CARDINAL NEWMAN.

From a sermon on "The Parting of Friends."

IF there be some weaker one,
Give me strength to help him on;
If a blinder soul there be,
Let me guide him nearer Thee.
Make my mortal dreams come true
With the work I fain would do;
Clothe with life the weak intent,
Let me find in Thy employ
Peace that dearer is than joy;
Out of self to love be led,
And to Heaven acclimated,
Until all things sweet and good
Seem my nature's habitude.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The Canadian Nurse

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Editorial.

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GUY CARLETON JONES, Permanent Army Medical Corps, has been appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Service, Canada, vice Colonel Fiset, D.S.O., who has been appointed Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence. The new Director-General was educated at King's College Hospital, London, He served in South Africa with the 10th Canadian Field Hospital, and received the medal and three clasps, the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He is Honorary Surgeon to the Governor-General of Canada.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones has already shown deep interest in the nursing branch of the Canadian Army Medical Service, and we feel sure that under his regime as Director-General we shall see a great advance in this service.

POST-GRADUATE WORK FOR NURSES.

Among those who stand at the head of the nursing profession no topic, except perhaps registration and legal recognition of the profession is more absorbing than that of Post-Graduate work. We have frequently been asked by nurses for advice as to opportunities for Post Graduate work and we have made a special endeavor to bring it before them in the pages of this magazine, where particulars will be found as to such work in The Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago; Minturn Hospital, New York; and the House of the Good Samaritan, Boston. We now wish to direct special attention to a new field for post-graduate work which has just been opened by the enlightened and far-seeing policy of Miss Goodrich, General Superintendent of the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses. Bellevue and its allied Hospitals make up a great Hospital System which includes Bellevue (probably 1,000 beds), the Fordham Hospital, Harlem Hospital and others. This field is an ex-

tensive one, providing as it does for the Hospital requirements of no inconsiderable part of Greater New York, with its millions of people. Not only is it extensive, but it will be thoroughly organized so that nurses who wish to specialize in surgical, medical, eye and ear, gynaecological and other departments of nursing will be able to do so. This field will be available at once, and our readers, many of whom will be interested, are referred for further particulars to an announcement on another page.

THE SEVEN SUPERINTENDENTS.

Nothing in connection with the opening of the Maria Louisa Robertson Home for Nurses aroused more interest than the presence of the visiting superintendents from Canadian and American hospitals. Among the most welcome of these guests were Miss Meiklejohn, of Ottawa, Superintendent of the Lady Stanley Institute; Miss Clarke, of Sarnia, Superintendent of the General Hospital, and other Canadian superintendents. It was a matter of great regret that Miss Henderson, Lady Superintendent of the Royal Victoria Hospital of Montreal, who had also accepted Mr. Robertson's kind invitation to be present, was prevented from coming at the last moment by illness.

Another most welcome guest to Toronto was Miss Annie W. Goodrich, General Superintendent of the New Bellevue, and its allied hospitals. Miss Goodrich's reputation had long preceded her to Toronto, and many old N.Y.H. graduates and others received her with great distinction and pleasure. The other six superintendents, as it happened, were all from New York, and were all Canadian by birth. They were glad to get home even for three days and their friends at home had a warm welcome for them. They were Miss Rykert, of the Post Graduate Hospital; Miss Wilson, of St. Luke's Hospital; Miss Rogers, Superintendent of the School Nurses; Miss Samuel of the Roosevelt Hospital; Miss Smith of the Babies' Hospital, and Miss Hutchison of the Sloane Maternity Hospital.

Miss Rykert's old home is at St. Catharines, Miss Samuel's at Montreal, Miss Wilson's at Bellevile, and Miss Smith, Miss Rogers and Miss Hutchison, are all from Toronto. The "Canadian Nurse" hopes all these honored guests will come back soon again to Toronto, where they will always be welcome.

A CANADIAN INDIAN HOSPITAL.

The October number of *Nurses Near and Far*, the organ of the Nurses' Missionary League, contains an interesting paper by Nurse M. Cottis, of the Dhankorabai Hospital, Nasik, India, on her work.

This Head Nurse is trying to teach her native staff to be aseptic, and her efforts are beginning to be rewarded, though at first it was very hard. The native nurses at first thought it their bounden duty to touch *everything*, and it was a great grief to them to have to take off their glass bangles, of which all natives wear at least four or five on each arm. The hospital was built in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's fund, by a Brahmin widow named Dhankorabai. It was closed for some time, and was finally offered by the natives to the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, who reopened it two years ago. It is under the charge of the Canadian Branch of the Z.B.M.M., and our readers will therefore feel a special interest in it. Miss Harvey, the senior missionary of the Z. B. M. M. in Nasik, has great influence with the natives, who call her the "Great Mother," and remember with gratitude her good works, especially the saving of hundreds of lives at the time of the plague.

MAMAN BOTTARD.

Chevaliere de la Legion d'Honneur

On January 12th, 1841, there entered the service of the Saltpetriere, that great Paris Hospital founded by St. Vincent de Paul for insane women and for army veterans, a young girl of eighteen, engaged as a maid at eight shillings a week, named Marguerite Bottard. In this humble service she showed the powers and endowments of a true nurse—that sympathy and self-control which lead to sovereign power over others, and having showed them, she became a nurse by right, and afterwards Head Nurse and Superintendent of Nurses. Hers was a long and great career. When her jubilee arrived, the great Charcot himself arranged the ceremonies and she was presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. At the close of 1906, in the 85th year of her age, and in the 66th year of her service, she, "the wrinkled glory of the Saltpetriere" departed this life. The Director-General of the *Assistance Publique*, M. Mesureur, pronounced over her this noble eulogy, "All I should like is to be capable of describing the greatness, the dignity, of this most beautiful existence. I salute in a last adieu the one who enters into her rest after work so nobly accomplished."

HOSPITAL NURSES AMONG THE NOBILITY.

Among the earliest friends of THE CANADIAN NURSE was Lady Hermione Blackwood, daughter of the late great Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, and sister of the present Earl. She is Editor of the *Queen's Nurses' Magazine*, and takes a great interest in all nursing affairs. *M. A. P.* (the paper published by Mr. T. P.

O'Connor, M.P., who recently visited Canada and is well known as "Tay-Pay"), says that she has inherited some of the talents of her father, the late Marquis, and of her grandmother, the lovely Lady Dupplin, who belonged to the Sheridan family. Lady Hermione has lived a quiet, studious life, and is now a nurse at one of the London Hospitals. This recalls to mind the number of well-known women who have taken up nursing as their vocation. These include Lady Katherine Stanhope, sister to Lord Stanhope; Lady Rosalind Northcote, daughter of Lord and Lady Iddesleigh, who is also an author, and wrote "The Book of Herbs"; Lady Maud Keith-Falconer, sister to Lord Kintore; Miss Rosalinda Butler, daughter of Lord and Lady Dunboyne; and Miss Muriel Fraser, youngest sister to Lord Lovat. And Lady Marjorie Erskine, the lovely unmarried daughter of Lord and Lady Buchan, was once at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children. Then, Lady Griselda Cheape, aunt to Lord Airlie, used to act as nurse before her marriage, as did Mrs. Ronald Graham, daughter-in-law of Lord Dunedin, who, as Miss Evelyn Baird, helped to nurse the wounded soldiers in South Africa. Another noble nurse who might be mentioned is Lady Ernestine Hunt, daughter of the Marquess of Ailsbury, who was on duty at Krugersdorf, and also at the Dudley-Guest Hospital in Warwickshire.

GOOD FOOD FOR NURSES.

How strange that it should be necessary to mention this! We have been searching diligently for a hospital which really gives its nurses good and sufficient food and it is hard to find. If the rule obtaining in the Royal Navy obtained in our hospitals, it would work wonders. There, the officers go every now and again to the men's quarters, ask for a plate of their food and eat it. So they know. And, moreover, they have power to set right anything that is wrong.

Contracts for hospitals are frequently given out in such a way that the contractor makes his profit out of the quality of the food supplied. This is seriously wrong. The hospital steward should be a salaried official and it should be made as nearly impossible as it can be, for him to make additional profit out of his food supplies. Within the last few months, two cases of ptomaine poisoning among nurses have come to our notice, and though neither of these was in Canada, we hear that conditions in Canada are not always satisfactory. *The Ladies' Home Journal* says:—

"It is an outrage upon womanhood the way the nurses at the average hospital are fed, or, rather, unfed. Not only is this true of the average hospital, but this outrageous fact applies to seven out of every ten hospitals. . . . The work of the nurse touches

our lives in a peculiarly sensitive and intimate way. Many of us owe much to her, and the least we can do for her is to see that she gets fair play. To that she is surely entitled if any one is! But she is not getting it."

IN MEMORIAM.

Since the coming in of the year, four nurses, all well-known to many of our readers, have been suddenly summoned hence. Miss Sutton, of Harper Hospital, Detroit; Miss Sewrey, of Toronto General Hospital, and now two other graduates of Toronto General Hospital, Mrs. Cranfield and Miss Craig. Of Mrs. Cranfield those who knew her best speak in the highest terms. Her many excellent qualities had endeared her to them and her loss will be severely felt, all the more because her death was very sudden. To her family and especially to her husband, we would extend deep and heartfelt sympathy. Of Miss Craig, who was, like Mrs. Cranfield, from the very first a constant friend and enthusiastic supporter of this magazine, we speak with a sense of personal loss. She will be sadly missed in the Nurses' Residence with which she had been identified for ten years, and where those associated with her had so often cause to appreciate her thoughtfulness, excellent judgment and unselfish interest for the general good. She had helped, with hand and purse, more than one of her sisters in the profession, and she was a kind and affectionate friend, so much so that those who were most closely associated with her cannot help feeling that the Residence will never again seem the same, now that she is gone. Miss Craig was on duty almost to the last, only leaving her last patient when no longer able to discharge her duties, and but a fortnight before the fatal termination of her own illness. Miss Amy Dickson, one of her most intimate friends, accompanied her to the Hospital, and bestowed upon her the most unremitting and skilful care, but all in vain. She passed away in peace, greatly regretted. Her relatives, and above all her mother, have received many assurances of the affectionate sympathy of all who knew her.

Special Notice.—Any of our readers who can spare, or can procure for us, a copy of the January or February number of THE CANADIAN NURSE are earnestly requested to send it to us forthwith, addressed THE CANADIAN NURSE, Toronto. One thousand five hundred copies of the January issue were printed, and one thousand six hundred of the February number, but so great has been the demand that we have not a single copy available, though new subscribers are received daily. It is on their behalf that we ask this favor.

Editorial Notes.

CANADA

The Beginning of Nursing Organization.—An interesting little bit of history is given in a recent number of the *Trained Nurse*, stating that it was in their columns in February, 1889, that the idea of nursing organizations other than Alumnæ Associations was first mentioned. Among the names of Canadian Superintendents who replied to the Editor's letters there are M. Graham, John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford; J. Duncan, General Hospital, London; W. MacMillan, General Hospital, Kingston.

Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption.—The seventh annual meeting of this association will take place in Ottawa, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, on March 13th and 14th, 1907, in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons. Nurses are eligible for membership, and we hope many of our readers will attend.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Marchioness of Londonderry.—Mary Cornelia, Marchioness of Londonderry, whose will now has been proved, bequeathed £1,000 to Machynlleth Cottage Hospital.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts.—The death of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts takes from us a great philanthropist, who used her grandfather's immense fortune, which she inherited in 1837, for good. She was one of the first to follow in daily life the example of Christ in His treatment of the Magdalen. Homes, refuges, model dwellings, all bear her name and in distant Borneo and Turkey she did good work. She was raised to the Peerage by Queen Victoria, whose personal friend she was.

The British Journal of Nursing.—This splendid Journal now enters on its fourteenth year, being still the only weekly nursing journal in the world to be edited by a trained nurse. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and Miss Breay have good reason to be proud of their work and of its well deserved success. A company has now been formed by trained nurses, under the name and style of "The Nursing Press, Limited," to take over the publication of the journal—another great step in advance. We sincerely congratulate Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and the Nursing Press, and wish the British journal great and continued success.

Sister Margaret Kendall.—A brass tablet to the memory of this devoted nurse has just been placed in the Chapel of the Royal Herbert Hospital at Woolwich, and was recently dedicated by Bishop Taylor, Chaplain-General to the Forces. The following is the inscription: "To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Sister Margaret Kendall, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military

Nursing Service, who died at Wynberg, April 7th, 1906, aged twenty-nine years. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Erected by her fellow-workers at Woolwich."

Aberdeen University.—During the recent great celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of Aberdeen University, at which Their Majesties the King and Queen were present, it is gratifying to know that the nursing profession was not forgotten, the matrons of the hospitals and Nursing Institutions having received invitations to the reception. All the Universities of the world sent delegates, and it is interesting to know that two of these delegates were Miss Constance Jones, of Cambridge, and Miss Edith Hurlbatt, M.A., of Bedford College. Miss Hurlbatt has recently been appointed Warden of the Royal Victoria College, Montreal, and will shortly sail for Canada, where she will receive a warm welcome.

UNITED STATES

The History of Nursing.—This book, by Miss Nutting and Miss Dock, will soon be ready for publication. THE CANADIAN NURSE is so interested in it that we can scarcely wait till it is issued.

Nursing Educa ion.—In the last number of *Charities and the Commons* is an article by Miss L. L. Dock on "Nursing Education." Miss Dock deals with the lowering both in number and quality of applicants for training schools and states that the situation may be met as Miss Mackenzie pointed out to our readers recently, by graduate appointments in Hospitals, by Hospital affiliation and by increasing the number of ward maids and other Hospital domestics for purely domestic duties.

FRANCE

The International Council of Nurses.—The Hon. Sec., Miss L. L. Dock, informs us that the plans for this meeting are developing most favorably. One of our own Editorial Board, Miss Rogers, will be there, from whom we hope to have a Paris letter when the conference meets in June.

France:—The World's Nursing Conference is announced by the Secretary, Miss Dock, to meet in Paris on the 18th, 19th and 20th of June.

INDIA

Nursing Sister Hensley.—At Dalhousie, India, after a short illness, another army nurse died in the discharge of her duty. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, telegraphed his regret at the loss sustained by the Nursing Service, and the Major-General commanding at Dalhousie issued the following order: "In announcing the death of Nursing Sister Hensley, Q.A.M.N.S.I., the officer commanding the station wishes to express the regret we all feel and to place on record an appreciation of her devotion to duty. No soldier that falls on the battlefield more truly dies for King and

country, and to this, in her case we may add, for countrymen in a foreign land." The funeral, with full military honors, was attended by all the officers at the station.

The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India.—This Association, founded at a conference of nurses held in 1905, has just published its First Annual Report. It now has members from the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Provinces, the Bombay Presidency, the Madras Presidency and from Travancore. We offer our warmest welcome to this new Association of Superintendents of Nurses in that great and important part of the British Empire. Sometimes we wish there were an Association of Training-School Superintendents of Canada.

The Late Lady Curzon.—The lamented death of the kind Lady Curzon, of Kedleston, has deprived the nursing profession of a great and true friend. It was she who was chiefly instrumental in raising £30,000 for establishing the Victoria Scholarship for the training of the native midwives in India, who are such a blessing in many a native dwelling where no white woman even would be admitted.

The Royal Red Cross.—His Majesty the King has conferred the decoration of the R.R.C. on Miss Rachel A. Betty, Senior Lady Superintendent of Q.A.I.M.N.S. in India, in recognition of her long and devoted service there. Miss Betty was trained at St. Bartholemew's Hospital and joined the Indian Nursing Service on its foundation in 1888.

AUSTRALIA

Australian Army Service Nurses.—For the first time, all nurses of the Australian Army Service, wearing their new uniform of gray dress and red caps, went into camp, at Brisbane, where there was a Field Hospital completely equipped. There were six tortoise tents fitted up as hospital wards, each with ten beds. There was also an operating tent and six bed tents. In a separate tent were shown all the instruments, bandages, and other appliances. The nurses attended church parade on Sunday in uniform.

An Australian Standard for Matrons.—The Royal Victorian Trained Nurses Association of Australia has established a standard of qualification with certificate for matrons of hospitals.

JAMAICA

Jamaica:—An appalling catastrophe has already made the year 1907 sadly memorable. Earthquake and fire at Kingston have caused a more dreadful loss of life than even in San Francisco. A terrible fate overtook the Military Hospital, 46 of the patients in the wards perishing in the flames. Before such horrors words fail.

The Contributors' Club.

DEAR CANADIAN NURSE: From the fact that we failed last year to secure a satisfactory Registration Act, an idea seems to have sprung that nothing further will be done in that direction, and that the Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario is a dead letter. Let me, through your pages, assure the nurses of the Province that such is not the case. The G. N. A. is just as much alive as ever, and its Executive is working steadily on; through many discouragements, it is true, but keeping always before it the object for which, principally, the association was formed. In the meantime there is work for every nurse in Ontario to do. Is your neighbor indifferent? Wake her up. Keep at her, morning, noon and night, till you are both thoroughly alive to what is going on in the nursing world. Support the G. N. A. loyally, because nothing can be done without your financial help. With that, and your interest and enthusiasm, the work of the Executive will be made infinitely more easy. Line up, sister nurses, and let each carry her share of the load, and in a short time this Province will have among its statutes a Registration Act of which we will all be proud.

JULIA STEWART,
Cor. Sec. G. N. A.

Toronto, Feb. 1st, 1907.

LOTION FOR ROUGHENED HANDS.

Glycerine	
Alcohol	ää gill ½
German Cologne	
Powdered Tragacanth	℥ss

To glycerine and tragacanth add one pint of rain water (melted snow or condensed steam from sterilizer will do as well); allow to stand twelve hours; then add other ingredients.

It is well to mix the above in a wide-mouthed bottle, a self-sealer for instance, as the powder sticks to the bottom of the vessel and needs to be stirred.

CLINICAL METHODS.—The advantage of teaching nurses by clinical demonstration is becoming more apparent. Besides securing, in the beginner, a uniformity in certain routine duties, it provides an opportunity for review and proficiency in correct methods for senior nurses.

A demonstration of the practical work of the nurses was given at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, on January 22nd. The programme is here given of the points explained and demonstrated:—

1. Bed, Metal, Position, Height, Width, Cleaning, Care and Disinfection.

2. Mattress, Kinds, Prevention of Slipping, Cleaning, Care and Disinfection, Protective Pad.

3. Sheets (large), Size, Material, Avoidance of Seams, Folds, Etc., Under Patients, Small Slip, or Draw, Sheets, Use.

4. Rubber Protectors, Arrangement P.R.N., Care, Cleaning, Disinfection.

5. Blankets, Care, Cleaning, Removing Stains.

6. Counterpane, Use, Arrangement, Care.

7. Pillows, Kinds, Number, Shaking, Arrangement.

8. Making Beds for (1) Convalescent, With or Without Patient, (2) Surgical or Emergency, (3) Fracture Bed.

9. Use of (1) Crane, (2) Head Rest, (3) Cradles, (4) Bed Trays and Bedside Tables, (5) Blocks, (6) Air-Pillows and Care, (7) Use and Care of Hot Bottles (precautions), How Improvise Apparatus, etc.

10. Changing Sheets, Etc., Clothing of Patient, Turning and Lifting of Helpless Patients.

11. Changing Mattress with Patient in Bed.

SISTER JUSTINA.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, Ont.

Correspondence.

ALTA, Dec. 14, '06.

Editor of THE CANADIAN NURSE, TORONTO:

It was like "getting a letter from home" to receive the copy of THE CANADIAN NURSE," which, thanks to the thoughtful consideration of some "Good Samaritan," reached me a few days ago. I have pleasure in enclosing herewith one dollar ($1.00) for one year's subscription.

Wishing the publication every success, I am,

Yours sincerely,

THE HOSPITAL, B.C., Dec. 18, '06.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN NURSE, TORONTO:

I am always anxious to receive THE CANADIAN NURSE, for it seems to keep me in touch with my old classmates, and I agree with you that it is time Canada is having its own journal, and all Canadian nurses should try and do all they can to make it a friend.

I shall do my best for you, and if at any time I can be of any assistance to you in any way I shall only be very much pleased.

WHY SHOULD I JOIN THE O. G. N. A.?—1. In union there is strength. As a member of an association I can accomplish more than I can as an individual.

2. As a graduate of my training school, it is my duty toward it to see that it has a full share in the deliberations which are to influence nursing in this Province and in the Dominion.

3. There is a victory to be won for the cause of nursing in this country. It will be cowardly for me to keep out of the fighting ranks and only come into line to enjoy the fruits of the victory won by others.

4. If I do not like the methods of the Association, that is but one more reason why I should belong, and so be able to make my protest and help to guide the deliberations so as to produce what I consider to be for the most good of my profession.

5. If I already feel that I have nothing to gain permanently, my responsibility is all the greater to help my less favored sisters.

"To whom much is given, of him shall much be required."

LUCY BOWERMAN.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, ROCK BAY, B.C., Jan 13, '06.

Editor of CANADIAN NURSES

DEAR MADAM,—I will give you a short description of this little hospital and its work. It was put up by the Hastings Mill Lumber Company, and there are ten beds. We are about 140 miles from Vancouver, and before this hospital was built the men who were sick had to go there. There is a boat called the *Cassiar*, which calls here twice a week, and, as it would often happen, the boat would only have left a short time when the accident occurred; the poor fellow would then have to wait for the next boat. The boat calls on Tuesday and Sunday, so you can see the long wait there was for medical help, besides all the extra pain to the sufferer. The loggers make splendid patients and are so grateful. We get very few women in. There are very few women on the coast, and these very scattered; our nearest woman to us lives six miles away, right up in the woods, with her husband, in a small shack. There is a lot of good work done in the hospital. The men meet with very bad accidents, and often come in quite collapsed from the long row they have had in a small boat to get here; we There is a resident doctor always in the hospital and one other get them from away up North. There a great many hand-loggers. graduate nurse and myself.

I will try and send you anything that will be of interest to THE CANADIAN NURSE.

Very sincerely yours,

ALICE K. FRANKLIN.

Official Department.

THE CANADIAN NURSE has the honor of publishing official information from.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
The Canadian Permanent Army Medical Service (Nursing Branch).
The Canadian Nurses' Association.
The Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses.
The Ontario Graduate Nurses' Association.
The Victorian Order of Nurses.
The Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses.
The Collingwood General and Marine Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Fergus Royal Alexandra Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Galt General Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The London Victoria Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Kingston General Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Montreal General Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Montreal Royal Victoria Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Ottawa Lady Stanley Institute Alumnæ Association.
The St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Toronto Central Registry of Nurses.
The Toronto General Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Toronto Grace Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Toronto Hospital for Sick Children Alumnæ Association.
The Toronto Riverdale Isolation Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Toronto St. Michael's Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Toronto Western Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Winnipeg General Hospital Alumnæ Association.
The Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association.

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Conveners of Standing Committees: Sick Visiting, Miss H. Fralick; Legislation, Miss C. Mitchell; Programme, Miss B. Crosby; Social, Miss Florence Davis, 179 College St.; Look-out, Miss Elizabeth Stewart, General Hospital; Representatives of the Central Registry Board: Miss B. Crosby and Miss A. Boyd.

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CONVENERS OF COMMITTEES.

Arrangement and Publication, Miss Goodall, 668 Euclid Ave.; Sick Visiting, Mrs. Annie McGarvey, 7 Rose Ave. Meetings are held on the second Thursday of the month at 3 p.m., in the Nurses' Residence.

QUEEN ALEXANDER'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The following ladies have received appointments as Staff Nurses: Miss F. A. Loseby, A.N.S.R., Miss E. M. Lovell, Miss C. Macrae, Miss A. B. Nunn, Miss A. Weir, Miss H. M. Barnett, Miss I. M. Johnston, Miss B. M. Nye.

POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS.

Sisters.—Miss S. Smyth, to Millbank, from Cambridge, Aldershot; Miss M. M. Bond, to Cambridge, Aldershot, from Netley; Miss E. C. Cheetham, to Curragh, from Woolwich; Miss K. A. Allsop, to Devonport, from Woolwich; Miss A. Rowe, to Devonport, from Portsmouth; Miss A. Guthrie, to Bloemfontein, from Harrismith; Miss R. Osborne, to Standerton, from Bloemfontein; Miss L. M. Lyall, to Harrismith, from Bloemfontein; Miss A. L. Walker, to S.S. "Plassey," for Indian troopship service, from Cambridge, Aldershot.

Staff Nurses.—Miss G. H. Sellar, to Netley; Miss K. F. G. Skinner, to Aldershot; Miss G. S. Jacob, to Woolwich, from Aldershot; Miss F. A. L. Smith, to Millbank, from York; Miss M. Barton, to Devonport, from Chatham; Miss M. E. Smith, to York; Miss E. K. Kaberry, to Woolwich, from Millbank, London; Miss A. S. Siddons, to Netley, from Gibraltar; Miss C. C. M. Gibb, to Portsmouth; Miss C. H. MacCarthy, to Colchester; Miss H. A. Hare, to Devonport, from Colchester; Miss S. W. Wooler, to Chatham; Miss

Colchester; Miss K. F. Fawcett, to Shorncliffe; Miss L. A. Eph-M. Ironside, to Colchester; Miss M. Clements, to Curragh, from grave, to Shorncliffe; Miss E. M. M. Malim, to Gosport; Miss M. German, to Devonport, from Gosport; Miss A. Weir, to Devonport; Miss A. A. Steer, to Devonport, from Millbank, London; Miss E. St. Quinton, to Devonport, from Aldershot; Miss N. Stewart, to Devonport; Miss H. M. Barnett, to Millbank, London; Miss A. B. Nunn, to Aldershot; Miss F. A. Loseby, to Bloemfontein, S.A.; Miss C. Macrae, to Woolwich; Miss E. H. Davies, to York; Miss B. M. Nye, to Netley; Miss I. M. Johnston, to Netley; Miss L. A. Burgess, to Millbank, London.

PROMOTIONS.

The Undermentioned Staff Nurses to be Sisters.—Miss K. A. Allsop, Miss L. Belcher, Miss C. T. Bilton, Miss H. L. A. Jack, Miss A. Rowe, Miss D. J. Saunder, Miss M. Clements, Miss L. Cunningham, Miss H. A. Hare, Miss F. N. Roberts, Miss F. A. L. Smith, Miss P. Steele.

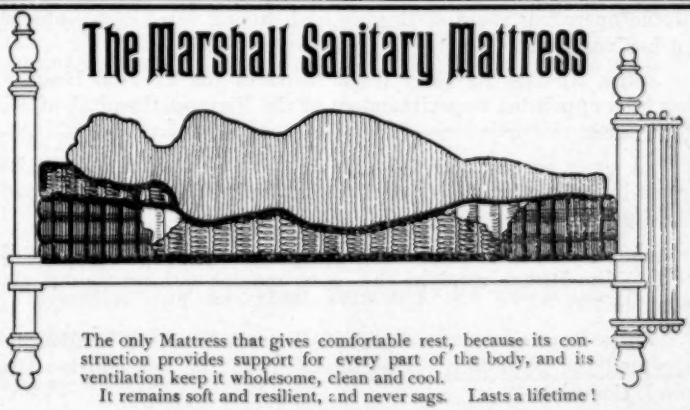
APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED. . .

Staff Nurses.—Miss C. A. Coats, Miss G. A. Aitchison, Miss F. E. Manfield, Miss A. M. Phillips, Miss A. J. St. Clair, Miss D. M. Smith.

C. H. KEER,
Matron-in-Chief.
Q.A.I.M.N.S.

The Editor,
THE CANADIAN NURSE,
133 East Bloor Street, Toronto, Can.

THE second annual meeting of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Royal Alexandra Hospital, was held at Fergus on December 26th. New officers were elected for 1907: President, Miss Buckland, of Harriston, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Bell, of Arthur, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Martignoni, of Harriston, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Groves, Fergus; Hon. President, Mrs. Bright, Drayton, Ont. The attendance was not very large as so many of the members were engaged in their professional duties, and unable to attend. However, the meeting was a very successful one. After the business of the Association was settled, Miss MacWilliams, Superintendent of the Hospital, entertained the members of the Alumnae and the Medical Staff in the dining room, beautifully decorated for the occasion.



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Hospital and Training School Department.

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MRS. TOOHEY, of the "Maples" Private Hospital, London, has taken charge of the Sanitarium at Ingersoll.

MISS SMEDLEY, Superintendent of the T.W.H., is now convalescent after a severe attack of typhoid fever.

MISS POTTS, Assistant Superintendent of S.C.H., Toronto, has gone to spend a brief holiday at her home in Ottawa.

THE opening of the new hospital at Wingham, Ont., took place on January 24th, 1907.

WE are very pleased to welcome Miss Colquhoun among us again after her long absence in California and British Columbia.

MISS KINGSTONE (J. H. H.), has gone to New York for post graduate work at the Sloane Maternity and other leading hospitals.

MISS ELLERINGTON, graduate H. F. S. C., '06, will take charge of the operating room of the hospital during Miss Pott's absence on her vacation.

MISS HEALES, formerly Head Nurse of the Yorkton Hospital, has been appointed Superintendent of the Victoria Hospital, at Milford, Sask.

A VERY successful play entitled "The Prince of Liars," was given by the young people of Yorkton, Sask., the proceeds to go to the Hospital.

AT a recent examination in connection with the Toronto H. F. S. C., Miss Breeze received the prize, making 691 marks out of a possible 700.

MISS SARA GRIFFITHS, class '03 Victoria Hospital, London, has accepted the position of Superintendent of the new Marine Hospital, Goderich.

MISS ETHEL CANNON, of Walkerton, graduate of the Guelph General Hospital, left recently for Baltimore, to take a position in Dr. Kelly's Hospital.

MISSES STEWART and Hooper, class '06 Victoria Hospital, London, have accepted positions in the General Hospital, Brandon, Man., as head nurses.

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THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

MISS MATHIESON, Superintendent of the Riverdale Isolation Hospital, has just added a number of books, to the value of $60.00 to the Nurses' Library.

THE directors of the Yorkton Victorian Order Hospital expect to enlarge the main building of the Hospital next summer, and also to build a Nurses' Home.

MISS ADAIR, graduate of the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Fergus, who has undergone a very serious operation for appendicitis, is again able to be on duty.

MISS RELANCE, class '05, Galt Hospital, now of Two Harbors, Mich., spent Christmas at her home in Beaverton, and more recently visited friends in Galt.

MISS ETHYL MCKINLAY, graduate Victorian Hospital, London, Ont., has accepted the position of Head Nurse of the Kootenay Lake Hospital, Nelson, B. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the marriage of Miss Josephine Lanigan, graduate ('04) of St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, to Mr. Charles Cole, of Windsor.

MISS JEAN MACBAIN, graduate St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, has been in charge of the Operating Room of St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, for the past eighteen months.

MISS IDA BINGEMAN (T. G. H.), for two years Superintendent of Edmonton General Hospital, was married on January 30th to Mr. Donald Mason McLennan, of Toronto.

MISS ALICE HOREY, B.C.G. Hospital, Walkerton, has resigned her position as Head Nurse of the Edmonton Public Hospital, and has returned to her home at Mildmay, Ont.

MRS. ALEX. MUNROE (nee Clara Bell, class '03, G. and M. Hospital, Collingwood), of Winnipeg, with her husband, is spending the winter months with friends in Barrie and Collingwood.

MISS MARTIGNONI, graduate of the R. A. H., Fergus, has returned from a short vacation at Albion, N. Y., having been called home suddenly on account of the serious illness of her mother.

MISS ELLA BAKER, G. and M. H., Collingwood, '06, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, is now well enough to leave the hospital, and will soon be able to resume her professional duties.

MISS F. VERA WHITNEY, after an attack of typhoid lasting nine weeks, has, we are glad to report, recovered sufficiently to leave Grand Traverse Hospital, Traverse City, Michigan, and will soon, we hope, be quite herself again.

MISS BECHTEL, graduate of the Galt Hospital, and of the General Memorial Hospital, New York, and for eighteen months in charge of the operating room of the latter institution, is enjoying a well earned holiday in Ontario.

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THE MINISTERING ANGEL

Miss McKim, (T. G. H.), gave a very interesting talk to the pupils of the training school of the Toronto General Hospital on the night of January 18th. Miss McKim spoke of her work in Persia.

Miss Breslin, Superintendent of the Woman's Hospital, Detroit, and Miss Montgomery, Superintendent of the Alexandra Hospital, Montreal, were the guests of Miss Mathieson, (R. I. H.), in February.

The monthly meeting of the Canadian Nurses' Association, Montreal, was held in the rooms of the Medico-Chirurgical Society on Feb. 5th, when Dr. Shirres delivered a very interesting lecture on neurasthenia.

On the evening of Wednesday, February 6th, a dance for the nurses and their friends was given in the new Nurses' Residence, S. C. H. The evening was very enjoyable and will long be remembered with pleasure.

Miss Myrtle Holder, graduate of General Public Hospital, St. John, N.B., has resigned her position as night superintendent in the Moncton Hospital, Moncton, N.B. She intends doing private nursing in St. John.

Miss Selina McLean, London's first district nurse, is resigning, much to the regret of the Local Committee of the V. O. Miss McLean has worked well during her year in London. She will remain at her home in Ottawa.

Miss Alice Scott, (T. G. H.), who has for the last year been Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, in the City Hospital, Hartford, Conn., has accepted the position of Superintendent of Nurses in the Kingston General Hospital.

Miss Henderson has been appointed to succeed Miss Goodrich as Superintendent of the New York Hospital. Miss Henderson is a graduate of the N. Y. H., and has a high reputation both personally and professionally.

Miss Janet Donaldson, graduate of the School of Domestic Science, Toronto, and the McDonald Institute, Guelph, has accepted the position of housekeeper and Instructor in Practical Dieteties at the General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood, Ont.

Miss Margaret Cowan, a native of Thurso, Quebec, and one of the nurses at the Water Street Hospital, Ottawa, met her death by accident in a tragic manner on January 3rd at the hospital, by falling through a French window on an upper story.

It is with great regret that we announce the sudden death from heart disease of Mrs. Cranfield (Miss Chalker, T.G.H., 1885, and formerly of Dublin, Ireland), which occurred at Manilla Junction at the end of January. Her bereaved husband will have the universal sympathy of her friends and classmates.

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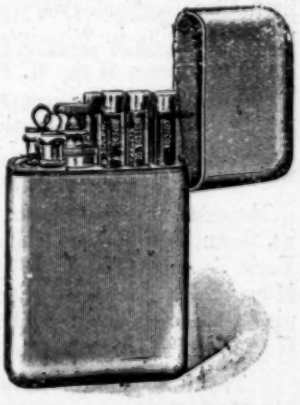

NURSES' INSTRUMENTS and DRESSINGS of All Kinds
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Miss Brecken (T. G. H.), has been very ill in a private ward in the Hospital this month, but is now improving.

Mrs. Kerr, of Rebouna, B. C., (Miss Fisher,) (T. G. H.), has also been in the Hospital for the last two weeks, but is now improving.

The marriage of Miss Orchard (T.G.H. 1900), to Mr. Bailey took place in Toronto on Wednesday, Feb. 6th, 1007. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey left for a trip to California and will, on their return, reside in Toronto.

Miss Kennedy, of 100 Grange Avenue, Toronto, has just returned from San Antonio, Texas. On her way home she had a delightful visit with Miss Gregory (T. G. H.) and Miss Isaacs (T. G. H.), St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri.

The marriage of Mr. J. A. Thirierge, of the Public Works Department, Ottawa, to Maria Azilda Fortier, (graduate St. Michael's Hospital, 1901) daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fortier, took place at Pembroke, Ontario, February 6th, 1907.

1906 has been a banner year in the work of the V. O. in Montreal. Miss Lynch, the head nurse, reports 2,044 cases nursed, total number visits 19,469, night calls 788, number of nurses 14, 1297 articles of clothing given away and 106 diet tickets.

Miss C. M. Bowman, graduate T.G.H., has accepted the position of Superintendent of the Portage la Prairie General Hospital. Miss Bowman resigned her position of Superintendent of the Hamilton City Hospital, two years ago, and has since been engaged in private nursing in Winnipeg.

The nurses of the H. F. S. C. Toronto, formed a hockey club in January and practices were held on the rink at the Hospital under the supervision of the Gymnasium Instructors. They entertained the Senior and Intermediate classes at a skating party, which was very much enjoyed.

Miss M. Marie Miller, graduate of General Public Hospital, St. John, N.B., post-graduate General Memorial Hospital, New York, is head operating-room nurse in the Moncton Hospital, Moncton, N.B. Miss Florence Sharp, graduate P. E. I. Hospital, Charlottetown, is head nurse of wards in the Moncton Hospital.

The new wing of the General Hospital at Walkerton is completed, though not formally opened yet. On the ground floor there is one large ward and two private wards, also a diet kitchen and bathrooms. On the second floor is a large sun room with windows on three sides, and an obstetrical ward and private wards. Most of the rooms are being furnished by private subscription. By the addition of the wing the capacity of the hospital is increased by thirty beds.

In all disorders of the respiratory tract in which inflammation or cough is a conspicuous factor, incomparably beneficial results can be secured by the administration of

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The preparation instantly diminishes cough, augments expulsion of secretions, dispels oppressive sense of suffocation, restores regular, pain-free respiration and subdues inflammation of the air passages.

The marked analgesic, antispasmodic, balsamic, expectorant, mucus-modifying and inflammation-allaying properties of GLYCO-HEROIN (SMITH) explain the curative action of the Preparation in the treatment of

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and the various disorders of the breathing passages.

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DOSE.—The adult dose is one teaspoonful, repeated every two or three hours. For children of more than three years of age, the dose is from five to ten drops.

Samples and exhaustive literature bearing upon the preparation will be sent, post paid, on request.

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THE members of the Toronto H. F. S. C. Alumnae Association were entertained by their treasurer, Miss Mary Hill, at her home on Roxborough Street E., in a most delightful manner. Miss Kinder was one of the guests. The new pin of this Association is now ready and is very neat and pretty. It can be obtained at 505 Sherbourne street, from Miss Mary Gray.

MISS BAIKIE, President of the Canadian Nurses' Association, and Miss Colley, Corresponding Secretary, were in Quebec last week, to be present at the reading of the bill for incorporation of the association in the Quebec House. The bill has passed its first and second readings and also the Private Bills Committee, so that we hope to hear within a few days that it has become law.

THE Wingham General Hospital, which was formally opened on January 24th, 1907, by a reception to the citizens, is a beautiful building, erected in a commanding position on a hill overlooking the town. It is heated by hot water, and lighted by electricity, and is in every way modern and well-adapted to its purpose. The reception was very pleasant and successful, a large number of the citizens being present to inspect and admire the building, after which refreshments were served in the dining room. There are at present 16 beds, but the capacity of the hospital is considerably greater than this. Miss Katherine Stevenson, a graduate of Buffalo Hospital, has been appointed Superintendent, and Miss Eva Kelly, a London graduate, as assistant. Owing to the illness of Miss Kelly who is just recovering from typhoid fever, Miss Annie Dinsmore is acting assistant superintendent. We offer our best congratulations to the Board of Governors and to the newly-appointed officials, and wish them every success.

THE graduating exercises of St. Joseph's Hospital, London, were held on January 24th in St. Mary's Hall, which was very prettily decorated for the occasion. The hall has a fine stage and the second and third year nurses filled the space behind the graduating class, helping in the chorus, which was well rendered. The music was extremely good, Miss Minnie Keating, of Ingersoll, acting as pianist, and Miss McKim, also of Ingersoll, accompanying her on the violin. The graduating class consisted of Misses Louise Flood, Lilian V. Hunt, May M. Code, Iva Hobbs, Elizabeth J. McNeight and Eva M. Henry. Reverend Father Aylward, rector of St. Peter's Cathedral presided. In a pithy speech he reminded the nurses of the great responsibility of their calling, and he expressed the hope that their every action will be worthy of the noble profession they are to follow. A very clever valedictory was read by Miss Hunt and replied to by Dr. Hodge. After addresses from the Rev. Dr. Daniel, of the Methodist Church, Rev. Father Toblin, Dr. McWilliams, Dr. Mugan, and Separate School Inspector J. F. Powers, the nurses were presented with their diplomas, medals and several beautiful bouquets.

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Miss Samuel, Rooseveldt Hospital, New York; Miss Goodrich, Bellevue Hospital, New York; Miss Smith, Babies Hospital, Lexington Avenue, New York; Miss Wilson, St. Luke's Hospital, New York; Miss Henderson, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; Miss Meiklejohn, General Hospital, Rideau Street, Ottawa, were Miss Brent's guests at the Nurses' Residence, H.F.S.C., for the opening ceremonies, held on February 5th and 6th.

Miss Matilda Craig, a graduate of the T. G. H. class 1895, died on Feb. 8th, 1907, at the General Hospital, after a brief illness, of Bright's Disease. The remains were taken to the Nurses' Residence, 266 Gerrard Street E., where a short service was held by the Rev. Mr. Reid, of Parkdale. A number of her sister nurses were present. Among the flowered expressions of sympathy and love were a beautiful cross from the Central Registry; a spray of carnations and roses from the Alumnae Association; a spray of pink roses and white carnations from her sister nurses in the home also a number of wreaths from her various friends. The remains were taken to Kingston for interment.

A most enjoyable meeting of the Alumnae Association of the G. and M. Hospital, Collingwood, was held on January 16th, when Mrs. Arthur, wife of the president of the medical staff, and herself an honorary member of the Association, entertained at the tea hour. At least twenty graduates of the school were present and Mrs. Arthur, with her usual kindness had also invited all the graduates of other Training Schools residing or visiting in the town. The Alumnae Association are at present deciding upon a pin which all the members will wear. The design will be a carnation in dark red enamel, on a gold ground, oval in shape. The carnation is the school flower and dark red the school color.

A New wing is to be added this spring to the Queen Victoria Hospital, Revelstoke, B. C., and it is hoped that this will provide a residence for the nurses, which is greatly needed. There are four nurses in the Hospital, all Canadians, though most of them were trained in American Hospitals, and the Superintendent, Miss Violet C. Nesbitt, who succeeded Miss Haygart, in March, 1906, is an English nurse. This is a very busy hospital, the twenty beds being always full, for most of the accident cases from the C. P. R. come here, as well as a good deal of typhoid, especially the type known as "mountain fever." There are two doctors on the staff, one to answer calls on the road, the other as Hospital doctor. There are also a good many maternity cases and altogether the work is very heavy, especially in view of the fact that the Hospital has too many stairs. British Columbia, one might almost say, is especially noted for its good hospitals. In no Province are they excelled. We hope to have an interesting description of the beautiful new Vancouver Hospital in our next number.

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TASTEFUL WOMEN will be delighted to hear that Simpson's new embroideries are in. We are making a special and a comprehensive showing of them now. Come and see, and come prepared to admire. All the best Switzerland could show us has been culled for the utmost variety consistent with the Simpson standard of daintiness. The assortment comprises All-overs, Insertions, Edgings, Flouncings, Beadings, Skirtings, Medallions and "Baby" Edgings and Insertions in sets of Nainsook and Swiss. It is impossible to describe the beauty, fineness of quality, exclusiveness and newness of these embroideries in cold type. Here are details as to prices:

Cambric Embroideries. Cambric Embroideries from 1 inch to 5 inches wide, per yard, **5c** to **50c.**

Cambric Insertions. Cambric Insertions, from 1 inch to 4 inches wide, per yard, **5c** to **40c.**

Nainsook Embroideries. Nainsook Embroideries, from 3-4 inch wide to 5 inches, per yard, **10c** to **75c.**

"Baby" Nainsook and Swiss Sets. Nainsook and Swiss Sets in the finest designs, 1-8 inch to 8 inches, with insertions to match, in two widths, prices per yard, **10c** to **85c.**

Corset Covers Embroideries. Corset Covers Embroideries, in Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss, 16 inches wide, per yard, **25c** to **$1.25.**

All-over Embroideries. All-over Embroideries, in Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric, 22 inches wide in the small dainty "baby" effects; also "Blousing" in handsome designs in "eyelet" blind and "shadow," per yard, **$1.00** to **$3.50.**

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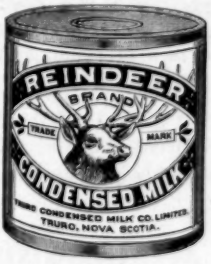
Miss Snively, Lady Superintendent T. G. H. is convalescent from an attack of influenza, which unfortunately prevented her from being present at any of the ceremonies in connection with the opening of the New Nurses' Residence (S. C. H.). The visiting superintendents were entertained by Miss Snively at luncheon before their departure, and an afternoon tea in their honor was given by Mrs. Machell.

The Alumnae Meeting of the Galt Hospital Alumnae Association was, on the kind invitation of the President, Mrs. Jas. S. Wardlaw, held at her residence on the afternoon of Tuesday, January 22nd, There was an exceptionally good attendance, and the following officers were elected:—Hon. Pres., Miss Robinson; Pres., Mrs. Wardlaw; Vice-Pres., Miss McGregor; Secretary, Miss Adair; Treasurer, Miss Landerkin. The members were very pleased to have with them two out of town members, Miss Bechtel, of New York, and Miss Relance, of Two Harbors, Mich. Miss Bechtel, in a very interesting way told of her post graduate work in the General Memorial Hospital, New York, and of nursing conditions in that city to-day. Mrs. John Taylor spoke of her experiences as nurse-in-charge of a missionary hospital in British Columbia. Dainty refreshments were served and after a most pleasant social hour spent over the tea cups, the meeting adjourned. The members of the Association are very grateful to Mrs. Wardlaw for her hospitality, and for her untiring interest in all the work of the society.

Victoria Hospital, for the treatment of non-contagious diseases, is a small hospital, situated on the outskirts of the picturesque and enterprising town of Renfrew. The building is constructed of terra cotta brick, with broad galleries along one side and overlooking a beautiful stretch of fertile country, affording an excellent view of the town in close vicinity. There is a background of beautifully wooded hills, sheltering numerous little valleys and small lakes, with an ever-abundant supply of pure fresh air, the hospital is naturally an ideal place for the convalescent patient. Generally speaking the accommodation is for eleven patients, though in an emergency, fifteen patients have been accommodated. During the past year a total of one hundred and seventy patients have been treated. On first floor there is the main corridor, reception room and office, linen room, bathroom, two semi-private wards, nurses' dining room, superintendent's and housekeeper's rooms, and the kitchen. On the second floor there is one public ward, one semi-private ward, one private ward, bathroom, two nurses' rooms, and the operating room. The public ward is for use of male patients only, and contains four beds. The laundry and storeroom are in the basement. In connection with the hospital, is a small frame building for the treatment of contagious diseases. The hospital staff consists of four nurses in training, three day nurses and one night nurse. Considerable outside nursing is accomplished by the



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pupil nurses, one nurse being out most of the time. An orderly and housekeeper are also kept, considerable of the laundry work being done outside the institution. For some time it has been greatly felt that the present hospital is much too small, as daily one or more patients are refused admission for lack of room, and we are looking forward to a new and much larger building..

On January 16th the Toronto Nurses' Social Club had its third monthly meeting in the Temple Building, Miss Brent being in the chair. In the absence of Mr. J. Ross Robertson, who was to have given a Travel Talk, Mr. Frank Yeigh gave his illustrated lecture on "Twentieth Century Canada." The audience was carried from Toronto northward and westward until, at last, Victoria was reached. The views of New Ontario, and especially of Lake Temagami, made everyone wish to go, for the sake of the scenery, if not for the gold and other precious products of the country. In Fort William there were shown views of gigantic elevators, and there was also described an hospital for sick grain, which was especially interesting to the nurses. The marvellous growth of Winnipeg was humorously expressed in the story of the man who, making a speech one evening, mentioned the population as 90,000. When told it was 95,000 he apologized, and said he was referring to the population at 4 p.m., and now it was 8 p.m. The wonderful possibilities of the West in wheat-raising were shown in a cartoon in which Uncle Sam, speaking to John Bull, says: "I have always heard this was a fine country, John, but durn it, I can't see it for wheat." There were many views showing thepossibilities of the country, but the most thrilling were those showing experiences in mountain climbing and the descent into the Conyar River caves of the Selkirks. All who heard the lecture were more proud than ever of being Canadians, and their only regret was that so few were present to enjoy it. Messrs. Claxton and Jackson gave a mandolin duet, and Mr. E. McGarvey, sang "Queen of the Night." At a short business meeting afterwards Misses Kennedy and Hunter were elected representatives of the "outside nurses" on the Central Registry Committee. There was then some discussion on the subject of a concert to raise funds for the new clubhouse, which is wanted so much by the nurses in Toronto. The subject for the next meeting, on February 20th, will be "Settlement Work in Toronto," and on March 20th, "Red Cross Work." Dr. Copp has kindly consented to give an address on that work in Canada, and it is hoped that the nurses will soon be given a chance to do their share in the Red Cross Society. A report of the Social Club meeting would be incomplete without some expression of the gratitude of the nurses to Mr. J. Ross Robertson, who has been always such a good friend to the nurses and who showed it so markedly on this occasion by securing the services of Mr. Frank Yeigh and giving us all such a treat.

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MRS. MARY S. FOY, Superintendent

MISS HAGGART, late matron of the Revelstoke Hospital, Revelstoke, B. C., is now matron of the hospital at Maple Creek, Sask.

MISS VEMBALES, Superintendent of the Carman Hospital, has gone on a three months' trip to California. We hope it will benefit her greatly.

NURSE BOLSTER, late of the Peterborough Hospital, is now taking up the hourly work which was carried on for a time by Miss Bowman, late of Hamilton, now matron of the Portage la Prairie Hospital.

OUR registry of the W. G. Alumnae has increased more than double since this time last year. We have now a membership of about one hundred and forty graduate nurses. We only register graduates.

THE Manitoba Provincial Association of Graduate Nurses, hold, when possible, monthly meetings, and are trying to formulate a bill for the registration of nurses, to be brought before the House as soon as possible.

MISS CRAWFORD, late secretary of the Provincial Association is spending the winter in Europe, and it is rumored will return to Winnipeg in the early summer bearing another name. We wish her every happiness.

MISS H. D. MCKIM, whose interesting article on Persia appears in this issue, left her home in Toronto, where she has been spending a brief furlough, to return to her chosen field of work in Persia, on Monday, February 17th, She is to visit her brother, the Rev. Mr. McKim, of St. John, N. B., on her way. Miss McKim is one of the daughters of the Bedell, of Toronto University, whose memory will always be green in the College Halls. Mr. McKim was one of the heroes of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

THE new Nurses' Home in connection with the Winnipeg General Hospital has been formally opened. It is a fine commodious building. On the first floor the superintendent's sitting room, the nurses' sitting room and the library can all be thrown into one, when occasion requires, making a fine large reception room. The halls are large and airy. The building accommodates one hundred nurses. On each flat two of the staff nurses have their rooms. Though large it will not long accommodate the increasing demand upon it.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Victoria Hospital, London, Alumnae Association, was held in the reception room of the Nurses' Home, on Wednesday afternoon, January 23rd. It was fairly well attended. The purpose of the meeting was to get the opinion of the nurses, as to what they could do, to help the tuberculous patients, who are unable to go to Gravenhurst, and consequently have to be taken care of in their homes. Until recently these patients have been treated in Victoria Hospital, but this has been discon-

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tinued, owing to the danger to other patients in the institution. The question under consideration was "What can we do to help these patients? Are they going to be allowed to become a source of infection to the other inmates of the home, as well as a burden to themselves for the lack of a little care? The following resolution was passed by the nurses:—"Realizing the great need of something being done for the tuberculous patients in our midst, we, the nurses of Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association do offer to give every year, two weeks of our time, to be used in the care of these patients, in any way, that may be thought of benefit, by the doctors, and if unable to give the time, will give the equivalent in money, so that a graduate nurse may be had for this purpose, when necessary." The following nurses were nominated, as delegates, to petition the County Council on behalf of these patients: Misses Uren, Dufton, McGillivray, S. Orme, Whiting, and Mrs. Wilson.

BIRTHS.

WILCOX—On October 17th, 1907, at Moose Jaw, Sask., to Mr. and Mrs. George Wilcox (nee Woodland), a son. Mrs. Wilcox is a graduate of the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

TAYLOR—At Bankhead, January 7th, to Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Taylor (nee McGarvey), a son. Mrs. Taylor is a graduate of the Western Hospital, Toronto.

MARRIED.

MACLENNAN—BINGEMAN—On January 30th, 1907, at the residence of the bride's father, Berlin, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Farquharson, of Durham, Donald Mason MacLennan, of Toronto, to Ida B. Bingeman.

GROVES—SUTHERLAND—At Hanover, on January 21st, Miss M. Rathburn Sutherland, graduate of the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Fergus, (class 1906), to Dr. W. A. Groves, of Fergus, Ont.

PARK — DICKENS — At the home of the bride's parents, 432 Shaw Street, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, February 6th, 1907, Miss Bessie Evelyn, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dickens, to Rev. A. R. Park, pastor of the Parliament Street Baptist Church, Toronto; Rev. C. H. Schutt, M. A., of the Century Baptist Church, performed the ceremony.

DEATHS.

SILVESTER — At her late mother's residence, 116 Grace St., Toronto, on Monday, the 4th February, 1907, Emma (Tottie), graduate nurse of St. Mark's Hospital, New York, and recently from New York.

Funeral Wednesday, the 6th February, at 3 o'clock. Interment in St. James' Cemetery.

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The Nurse's Library.

The Queen's Nurses' Magazine has entered upon its fourth year and the annual subscription (1s. 3d. to nurses) is now due. One of the best article in the last number is "Esprit de Corps," by M. Loane. Canadian nurses would like this magazine and we hope many of them will subscribe for it.

Our Hospitals and Charities published in January a "Special Cancer Number," dealing with Cancer Hospitals in Britain.

Town and City. FRANCES G. JEWETT, Boston, New York, Chicago, London: Ginn & Co.

No sensible person could read this book without a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction. It is so simple, yet so interesting and everything in it is worth while. Nurses will find here many things to interest them. Water, epidemics, food inspection, tuberculosis. and many other topics are treated in this book, which is the third of a series on Hygiene, edited by L. H. Gulick, M.D., Director ofPhysical Training in the Schools of New York.

Embryology. By PROF. W. P. MANTON, of the Detroit College of Medicine. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co. Toronto.: J. A. Carveth & Co., $1.25.

We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of this (3rd) edition of Prof. Manton's work. Though primarily intended for medical students and practitioners, it might well find a place as a book of reference in a Nurses' Library. It is well illustrated and well arranged.

Materia Medica for Nurses. EMILY M. A. STONEY. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co. Toronto: J. A. Carveth & Co. $1.50.

We remember hearing that Miss Stoney, the author of this excellent book and others on nursing, died with her work largely unrecognized and unrewarded. This recollection always saddens us when we see another new edition of her books issued. We do not know to whom the publishers have entrusted the preparation of this (3rd) edition, but the work is well done, and the doses, etc., are in accordance with the United States Pharmacopaia, 8th Decennial Revision.

Hospital Housekeeping. By CHARLOTTE A. AIKENS. Detroit: D. T. Sutton.

Our readers will be greatly interested in a book by Miss Aikens, to whom they need no introduction. Miss Aikens' remarkable abilities, and her experience as Superintendent of Hospitals in Washington, Pittsburg and elsewhere, have well fitted her to deal with the subject. In writing the book she has had in mind trained nurses who enter for the first time on the responsible duties of Superintendent, ladies who are Hospital Governors, and Matrons or Housekeepers of Hospitals.. All the departments of the Hospital

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